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THE CORONET.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

LIKE SARDINES IN A TIN.

DR. ADDISON AND OVERCROWDING.

Further consideration was given to the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Bill on May 14th by Standing Committee "A" of the House of Commons.

Dr. Addison said that the Government wished to extend the scope of Clause 19, which dealt with by-laws respecting houses divided into separate tenements. Section 13 of the original Act, for instance, enacted that local authorities should require a standard of housing fit for human habitation, yet there were thousands of houses shockingly unfitted for habitation. It was clear that no reliance on general phrases was enough. Guidance to local authorities, and in dealing with them, was necessary. The Government had no objection to the principle of the bill, but they would have to interpret for themselves. For this purpose it was proposed to re-enact certain provisions of previous Acts, rather than to refer to previous legislation. The powers given under the first section of the clause should, the Government suggested, be:

(a) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house, or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for separation of the sexes therein;

(b) For the registration and inspection of such houses;

(c) For enforcing drainage and promoting cleanliness and ventilation of such houses;

(d) For requiring provision adequate for the use of and readily accessible to each family of—(i) close accommodation, (ii) water supply and washing accommodation, (iii) accommodation for the storage, preparation, and cooking of food;

(e) For the keeping in repair and adequate lighting of any common staircase in such house;

(f) For securing stability, and the prevention of fire and safety from fire;

(g) For the cleansing and redecoration of the premises at stated times, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards. And any such by-laws, in addition to any other penalty, may prohibit the letting for occupation by more than one family of any such house unless the same are completed with, subject in the case of houses so let or occupied at the time when such by-laws come into force to the allowance of a reasonable time for the execution of any works necessary to comply therewith.

In Section 2 they provided that where the immediate landlord was unable to carry out alterations, the local authority could call upon some person of more substantial character behind him to do so. The amendments also prescribed that the local authority, in the event of the failure of these persons to carry out the alterations, might themselves do so and recover the cost. Where a local authority failed to make by-laws, the Local Government Board could compel them to do so. In many cases neighbouring houses altered their character and ceased to be fashionable. There were substantial built houses, which were gradually being let off in tenements. There were conditions in the covenants, in many parts of London for instance, which prohibited alterations required by the by-laws. Under this clause the Government provided that, in order to comply with the by-laws, the conditions of the covenant might be set aside so far as they prevented compliance with the by-laws. Where a landlord had the conditions of his lease so set aside or where the local authority had done the work for him, or where it was done by the superior landlord, rules might be made for a charging order to be made on the premises for collection of the necessary charges. Where the local authority had acquired an interest in an unsatisfactory property and might themselves be prevented from complying with their own by-laws by the conditions of the covenant, there would be extended to them the same privilege of having the conditions set aside as was given to a private individual.

LEGISLATION GONE MAD.
Colonel Wedgwood moved omission of sub-section (a). It was, he said, legislation gone mad. A scheme was already in operation in Glasgow where they had ticketed houses, and the doors were marked with the number of people allowed to live in the houses. There had been a case of a woman who wanted to get into a house with her baby because there was no other place to which she could go. The baby was taken into the house, and the woman was taken into the house, and the house was taken into the house. That scheme had been a constant source of grievance, and the most scandalous State interference that had ever been experienced by the people of this country.

Dr. Addison replied that the hon. member was tilting against something which was in the nature of a windmill at present. The power referred to was the same as was given in the Public Health Act, 1875, and was a very desirable thing. It was not the case that people loved being herded together or that they were regarded as cattle. He had seen three families living in one room. They did not do that from choice, but because there was no other accommodation provided. He did not anticipate that policemen would wander into these houses anyhow there was nothing new in the provision.

Mr. Cairns said that in one district he knew people had to lie together like sardines in a tin. The marvel was that the working-classes were as healthy as they were. He had had smallpox, which he contracted from having to lie beside a man who was suffering from that disease.

Colonel Wedgwood's amendment was negatived.

Dr. Addison said the proper thing to do was to set up a proper standard. Wages had to come up to it, so that people could afford to pay the proper rent.

Amendments embodying the proposals referred to by Dr. Addison were agreed to, and the clause was added to the bill.

THE FUTURE OF THE U.S.

MERCHANT NAVY.

BRITISH RIVALRY.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURLEY.]

Mr. Edward Hurley, the chairman of the United States Shipping Board, has returned to America, convinced that the American merchant navy has a bright future, and can compete successfully with any mercantile marine even the greatest, which is under the British flag. He has resumed his propagandist work, utilising the impressions which he gained during his recent visit to Great Britain and France. And, to put the matter shortly, he does not think he and those associated with him have much to fear from the rivalry of British shipping. If his plans are carried out, consisting of a partially disguised system of State subsidy, he may be right or he may be wrong, but, at any rate, his conclusions have a deep interest for Great Britain, which lives by its sea communications as the American people live by their vast railway communications.

Mr. Hurley has presented to Congress a long and detailed report on his mission. We are potentially, he declares, "the greatest maritime Power of the earth, for the reason that we possess the greatest shipbuilding instrumentalities—a fine, bold, and arresting declaration. Its virtue rests, in some measure, in what is not revealed, namely, that a considerable part of America's power lies in her facilities for building wooden and canvas ships, and both are at a discount now peace has come. But still, when all deductions have been made, Mr. Hurley's statement is probably true.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. Hurley is not an expert in maritime affairs. But as an observer with experts around him he has examined the position of the United States before the war and on the signing of the armistice in the matter of tonnage, and he has assessed the progress made in the development of the shipbuilding industry.

(1)—In August, 1914, at the beginning of the world war, the United States was going merchant marine of 500 gross tons, including 694 steamers of 1,754,463 gross tons, and 870 sailing vessels and schooner barges of 947,832 gross tons, making a grand total of 1,494,295 gross tons. On November 11th, 1918, at the end of the war, the steam merchant marine had increased to 1,328 vessels of 4,693,253 gross tons, and the sailing vessels and schooner barges had decreased to 747 vessels of 829,917 gross tons, making a grand total of 2,113 sea-going vessels of 5,515,160 gross tons. This does not include the seized enemy vessels, which at the end of the war aggregated 88 vessels of 563,005 gross tons, of which 81, or 546,210 gross tons, were steamers and 7, or 15,795 gross tons, were sailing vessels.

(2)—The total construction in the United States added to the merchant marine during the war 875 vessels of 2,944,545 gross tons. The purchase from aliens of 233 vessels, of 833,854 gross tons, the movement to the ocean from the Great Lakes of 68 steamers, of 139,469 gross tons, and miscellaneous acquisitions amounting to 31 vessels, of 39,212 gross tons, are other sources of acquisition. The loss of 114 vessels, of 322,514 gross tons, by enemy action, of 275 vessels, of 405,400 gross tons, by marine risk, of 130 vessels, of 263,149 gross tons, by sale to aliens, and of 64 vessels, of 149,760 gross tons, through sale to the United States Government, abandonment, and other causes, accounts for the decrease. Losses of 15 seized German and requisitioned Dutch steam vessels amounting to 112,248 gross tons are not included in these losses. On March 1st of this year, the United States Shipping Board had added to our merchant marine a total of 618 wood and steel vessels, aggregating 3,642,406 deadweight tons.

(3)—The United States has now 341 shipyards with 1,284 launching ways—more than double the number of yards owned by all the rest of the world combined. Mr. Hurley states that the fifty odd merchant shipyards of England have 240 ways which have an estimated maximum annual output of 1,892,933 tons; that Scotland has 35 yards of something less than 165 ways, able to produce 1,087,000 tons; and Ireland has 4 substantial yards, which could turn out at most 250,550 gross tons.

The first point to be emphasized is that the productive capacity of the United States has increased enormously, even if Mr. Hurley's figures somewhat exaggerate the progress which has been made.

BALANCE OF PROFIT AND LOSS.
But can America, having built ships, run them profitably? Mr. Hurley answers in the affirmative. He has investigated the situation with his advisers, surveying conditions in Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and elsewhere, and he is well satisfied. He is convinced that "the future is bright for those Americans who would follow the profession of the sea." He is not nervous of the influence of high American wages, and contends, indeed, that they are not now much higher than British wages.

Here in America there exists an idea that our seamen's wages are incomparably higher than in any other nation. The thought is widely propagated that these rates of pay for the labour of the men who operate our ships render it impossible for us to enter profitably into competition with the other great maritime nations, notably England. It is high time that the public mind was disabused of this misconception. I have obtained the facts regarding seamen's pay both in England and France. The facts will dismay those persons who are agitating for a lower wage scale on American ships. The data in my possession indicates indeed that the wage question is not an over-shadowing one for those concerned with the future of our merchant marine. We are paying our seamen \$7 a month. That fact is well known and frequently commented upon. England during the war paid her seamen \$7 a month.

He does not anticipate a return to low wages in British ships, or in the ships of other nations, and he points, in confirmation of his view, that the international

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ABUTT FOR THE HUMOURIST.

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

[BY H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON.]

Coming of a mingled ancestry of English, Scottish, and Irish, I can without prejudice ask a question which has been baffling me for years, and which is: Why in American fiction and in American journalism, and in American opinion generally, is the Englishman unkindly treated as against the Scots and the Irish? There is no portrait of an Englishman in modern American fiction that I can recall but as a caricature. He is a butt for the humourists. He speaks an amazing lingo, he dresses astonishingly, and he is, particularly if of an aristocratic type, almost destitute of intellect. There are, no doubt, honourable exceptions to this misrepresentation, but I do not remember any.

Is it for any reason a "Britisher" must be introduced into the pages of a novel he is, except for purposes of ridicule, either a Scot or an Irishman. In journalism it is the same story, the journalist shies at the Englishman. Here I do recall memorable exceptions, such as Mr. Frederick Palmer and Mr. Irving S. Cobb. But even here the correspondents linger affectionately over Scots and Irish. If they have to pay a tribute to the mere Englishman, they pay it quickly and hurry away to the other races. On other days Emerson, in his "English Traits," made a careful study of English folk and English ways, and he summed up dispassionately the effect that the English were the best type of race the world had till then produced. But Emerson's successors will have none of that.

What is the reason? It can't be because of the War of Independence, for both Scots and Irish were in that. I wonder if it is a question of kilt and sporrans, and if it is also the picturesque temperament of the Irish that is the attraction. There are certainly more Irish than English in the United States, but as certainly there are more English than Scots, so it cannot be the association of greater number only.

I recall, recently, a very generous and most interesting series of articles by an American lady who was privileged to go up the Tigris and inspect the conquest of Mesopotamia, and it warmed the cockles of the heart to find that she made no distinctions between English, Scottish, and Irish. As a matter of equity one would like to see her example copied. And I should like to see a really fair and honest portrait of an Englishman in an American novel or short story. It would help to even the balance.

Meanwhile, the riddle baffles me, and in the New England phrase, "I want to know."—Daily Express.

national Labour programme drawn up in Paris, laying down a uniform seaman's wage, irrespective of the spending value, which differs in every country. As to the cost of construction and operating, his verdict is as follows:

(a)—Even if it is true that wages paid in our shipyards are higher than in British yards, I know of no cause for misgivings on that score. This estimated advantage in labour costs can easily be overcome by advantage gained in other cost elements, and particularly in employing our well-paid ship workers. I do not believe that even the most jocular students of wage scales will debate the statement that American labour is more efficient. Our army of shipyard workers is to-day a veteran and experienced army. The men are skilled in their trade. Their efficiency has increased at least 50 per cent. This increased efficiency will tend greatly to over-rule the disadvantages in the matter of labour cost of ship construction that operated against us two years ago.

(b)—The shipbuilding industry of America includes men who have vision to recognize the advantage that experience has placed in their hands. When our shipbuilders settle down to the business of estimating construction costs this spring, it would not surprise me to receive bids for contracts on a basis greatly reduced from the charges made during the war. Our shipbuilders are aggressive, enterprising men. They know how to figure costs and they know when to take a chance. They know that by striking confidently ahead at this time they can establish their industry upon a sounder and more enduring plane. They can be relied upon to amaze those who disparage their competitive abilities.

An investigation as extensive as conditions permit is being made into operating costs. We are endeavouring to assemble all available data from which to obtain general ideas for the development of our maritime policy. One thing that stands out is the difference of opinion as to the importance of labour costs in ship operation. This element is only 10 per cent. of the cost of operation.

From all this it is apparent that Mr. Hurley was not greatly impressed by anything he saw or was told when he visited Great Britain recently. Proferring himself well pleased with the progress which has already been made, he is setting up a commission of shipping experts to formulate a new programme of construction specially suited to the needs of American foreign trade. "Prior to August, 1914," he has remarked, "both the foreign trade and the shipping of the United States were, to a great extent, dominated by British interests, partly through ownership or stockholding, but more largely through contractual relations established by the powerful trade and shipping concerns of Great Britain." The control of cable-lines and the only comprehensive organization for gathering shipping information (Lloyd's) gave the British, in his opinion, an enormous advantage in all aspects of foreign trade and transportation, with the result that in 1915, only one-seventh of the foreign trade of the United States was carried in American bottoms. He is going to change all that, but it may remain for a further article to describe in greater detail his plan of campaign.—Daily Telegraph.

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THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS. PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Peace Celebrations Committee, held yesterday at noon at the Council Chamber, under the presidency of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, the following programme was suggested for the local Peace celebrations and will be submitted to the General Committee for approval:

FIRST DAY.

11 a.m.—Special Church Services.
SECOND DAY.

7.30 a.m.—Review of troops on Cricket Ground. *Feu de joie.*

10 a.m.—Meeting of Executive and Legislative Councils.

11.30 a.m.—Public meeting in City Hall to endorse a cable of congratulation to be sent to H.M. the King.

12 noon.—Salutes by warships and shore batteries.

1 p.m.—Official luncheon at Government House.

4.30 p.m.—Daylight Fireworks (Hitts).

6.30 p.m.—Entertainment of Services in match on Murray Parade ground.

7.30 p.m.—All illuminations ashore and afloat to be completely lighted up.

8 p.m.—Fish lantern procession to start from Race-course and tour the centre of the city.

9.30-11.30 p.m.—Hitts fireworks in the Harbour.

THIRD DAY.

7.30 p.m.—Official luncheon at the Hong-kong Hotel.

5.15-6 p.m.—Decorated motor-car procession through the centre of the city.

6.30 p.m.—Entertainment of Services in match on Murray Parade ground.

7.30 p.m.—All illuminations on shore and afloat to be completely lighted up.

9-10 p.m.—Dragon boat procession.

10-11 p.m.—Hitts fireworks in the Harbour.

The dates of the celebrations cannot be definitely decided until advice have been received from Home as to the dates of the general peace celebrations throughout the Empire, which will probably be early in August.

ANOTHER BURGLARY IN THE CITY.

THE PHARMACY ENTERED AGAIN.

Another burglary has taken place in the City. The Pharmacy, 22, Queen's Road Central, being entered for the second time within a few months.

It appears that some time between 9 p.m. on Wednesday and 5 a.m. yesterday a burglar or burglars entered the second floor of 22, Queen's Road, used as an office by Dr. C. To. How they gained admittance is not known, although a Chinese watchman was on duty. They ransacked the office, scattering papers on the floor, and attempted to wrench open an iron safe, which, however, withstood their efforts. They then tried an office desk, after which they stole some thermometers and perfumes valued at \$70.

They next smashed several window-panes and effected an entry into the second floor of the Pharmacy. Descending by means of the stair-case to the ground floor, the intruders broke the lock on a safe and stole about \$50. They next visited the godown and took from there several odds and ends, the total quantity of which has not yet been ascertained.

The robbery was only discovered yesterday morning, when the manager, Mr. S. Bell, noticed the litter lying on the floor. The robbers are believed to have made their escape by way of the godown.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

88th CO. R.G.A. "A" v. 83rd CO. R.G.A. "A."

In this Garrison League match at Happy Valley, on Wednesday, the team from Lydian proved too good for the Home team, winning comfortably by fifteen games (30 to 11). Talford and Davis being the only pair in the 8th team to gain points. Scores: Ashborne beat Capt. Lucy and Sergt. Ashborne beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Sergt. Armata; 5-0; beat Corp. Bollett and Br. Amy, 5-1; lost to C.Q.M.S. Talford and Sergt. Davis, 4-5.

Lieut. Mann and Br. Green beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Sergt. Armata, 5-4; beat Corp. Bollett and Br. Amy, 5-3; lost to C.Q.M.S. Talford and Sergt. Davis, 4-5.

CONFLAGRATION IN JERVOISE STREET.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT ABOUT \$100,000.

A big conflagration occurred early yesterday morning in Jervoise Street. Two houses were completely gutted, and two others were badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000. Fortunately no lives were lost.

The actual facts concerning the fire are at present unknown, and the Police state that an inquiry is being held into the matter. Our representative, however, gleaned the following interesting particulars from different sources.

It appears that at 2 a.m. a patrol of constables, who were on duty in the vicinity of Jervoise Street, noticed a large volume of smoke issuing from underneath the door of the ground-floor of 121, Jervoise Street, used as a medicine-shop. This shop is in the middle of a number of others, in which a considerable amount of inflammable material is stored. As soon as the Police noticed the smoke, they hastened to the nearest telephone and informed the Central Police Station and the Fire Brigade. An alarm was raised in the neighbourhood and constabulary proceeded. Jervoise Street is thickly populated, and from every house people rushed out, clad in whatever clothing they could lay their hands on first.

After the Fire station had been informed of the outbreak the patrol rushed to the burning building and rendered valuable assistance in rescuing the occupants of the premises, who had been disturbed by the cries in the street below, and were seen rushing about frantically on the top storey. The patrol managed to bring the inmates down to safety, and also helped to save a few articles of furniture, jewellery, etc.

By this time the Fire Brigade, including every available fireman, both volunteer and regular, arrived on the scene, only to discover that the fire had taken a strong hold of the building, spreading to houses 119, 123 and 125. There was a good supply of water, and the motor and fire-boats were used, while six hydrants were set to work from three different streets—Wing Lok Street, Jervoise Street, and the back portion of Morrison Road. Although there was an absence of any strong wind, the inflammable nature of the goods stored in the three houses—dried medicinal herbs, bamboo, wooden pails, etc.—caused the fire to spread rapidly to the second floor and then to the third floor. The roofs of both buildings were soon ablaze, and a red sheen was visible in the sky some distance away.

The work of extinguishing the fire was both arduous and dangerous. For fully three hours the battle between fire and water was waged, and, at 5.30 a.m., nothing was left but the charred walls of 121. The first and second floors of 123 were gutted, and the second floors of 119 and 125 were damaged. The front portion of the row of houses behind Jervoise Street, also, was damaged.

It is understood that the houses were heavily insured in local companies.

UNLICENSED FIREARMS.

A Chinese living at 23, Sai Street, was paying attention to a few unlicensed articles—an automatic pistol, two revolver magazines, and 27 rounds of ammunition—when he was abruptly interrupted by the Police, and at the Magistracy, yesterday, he was charged with being in possession of fire-arms without a licence.

Suspecting that some of his friends had "given him away" to the Police, the defendant, at the Police Station, told Sergt. Earning that he had received the articles from another man, whose address he supplied to the Police.

Sergt. Earning, as a consequence, applied for a remand, which was granted.

A MODERN AUTOLYCUS.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the theft of a quantity of cotton waste.

Mr. Packham, of the Kowloon Godowns, said there was always a great deal of petty pilfering going on. Although there were things of value, the Chinese coolies preferred to take some trifling article.

Mr. Hutchison thought the coolies, as a rule, were "good ones."

Mr. Packham agreed that this was so, but said their work was concerned.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced the defendant to a month's imprisonment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.))

CHINESE LADY DISCHARGED.

The hearing was continued, yesterday, of the case in which Leung Wai Cheng, a Chinese lady, was indicted for forgery.

The defence was that the person who accompanied the prisoner to the office of Messrs. d'Almada and Mason in regard to the two mortgages was in reality the complainant, and not a third unknown lady introduced by the prisoner, as suggested by the prosecution.

Three of the witnesses for the Crown gave evidence distinctly in favour of the prisoner's plea. Mr. F. X. d'Almada stated that, despite his clerk's statement to the contrary, his opinion was that it was the complainant who accompanied the prisoner to his office when the mortgages were put through.

Mr. Potter, in his closing speech for the defence, said that it was impossible for the jury, on the evidence tendered by the Crown, to convict the prisoner of anything. The witnesses for the Crown had proved the innocence of the prisoner and not her guilt.

Mr. Pollock said he was prepared to drop all the charges, except No. 7 and No. 8, and leave it to the jury to decide whether or no prisoner was guilty.

Mr. Potter protested against this change of front. He said that the prosecution must stand or fall by the whole of the charges. Had he known that the Crown was going to drop those charges, he would have had something to say about it.

His Lordship observed that if the jury found the prisoner was not guilty of forgery, they would probably find that she was not guilty of the charges under No. 7 and No. 8.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury deliberated for ten minutes, and then brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

WAS THE MOTIVE MONEY ON JEALOUSY?

CHINESE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Chik Chi, a Chinese, was charged with the murder of another Chinese in First Street, on June 6th.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, stated that on May 18th the deceased, his wife, and accused went to First Street and engaged a cubicle. Here the trio lived for some time, the woman occupying a bed while the men slept on the floor. Two distinct motives were suggested for the crime. The husband made a statement before he died in which he more or less suggested that the murder was committed as a result of a quarrel over his wife. The defendant, in his statement, suggested that there had been a dispute over some monetary affair.

The deceased had stated that he told the defendant to leave the house because of his undesirable relations with his wife, and that the defendant returned while he was asleep and stabbed him. It was a most difficult case, as there were very few facts in it. Other evidence would show that shortly after 8 a.m. two lodgers, who were returning to the house after a party at a tea-shop, noticed defendant coming from the direction of the house.

He was not excited in any way. The men would state that when they reached the house they heard the deceased cry out that he had been stabbed by defendant. It was for the Magistrate to decide whether that was evidence or no. The case for the Crown depended on the statement of the accused himself, and this was to the effect that deceased had borrowed \$24 from him and had not paid it. When payment was demanded, the deceased threatened to send a man to strike defendant.

Dr. V. K. To, of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that deceased was brought to that institution at 7.40 a.m. on June 6th and died a few minutes later. He had a stab wound in the abdomen about 2 1/2 inches long.

Dr. Parker, surgeon at the Naval Hospital, gave evidence as to the blood-stains on the knife and clothing (produced).

A Chinese woman, living on the same floor as that on which the murder was committed, stated that she heard deceased call out that a man had stabbed him. She next heard footsteps, as if somebody was running downstairs. Witness rushed into the room and found deceased lying bleeding on the floor. He expressed a wish to see his daughter and witness went out in search of her. On the staircase, she met deceased's wife and daughter and informed them.

At this stage the Magistrate was informed that the wife, who was a witness in the case, had disappeared.

Mr. Hutchison adjourned the case till to-day.

INTERPRETER AND WITNESS.

A DISINCLINATION TO SWEAR.

The Court interpreter found himself up against a tough proposition, yesterday, when a Chinese coolie, belonging to a section of the Chinese Labour Corps, who arrived in Hongkong on the s.s. *Japan*, en route to North China, appeared as complainant in a case.

The interpreter experienced great difficulty in making the man understand that, without being sworn, his evidence was valueless. Several times the interpreter attempted to administer the oath but to no purpose. The man would not be sworn.

The interpreter turned in despair to the Magistrate, saying: "He wants to make a statement, sir."

"I want him to be sworn first," said Mr. Hutchison.

The interpreter crossed over to the witness-box, and, after a long lecture, succeeded in inducing the complainant to swear.

"I'll swear now," said the complainant. "But I do not like it."

The evidence was to the effect that the defendant, who was carrying a sack, went on board the *Japan*. Soon afterwards, another man was caught stealing a coat. Complainant, with the aid of the defendant, arrested the thief, and they set off for the Police Station together. At the Police-station the sack was examined, and amidst a litter of bottles, empty tins, and bits of glass was found a felt hat, which the complainant claimed as his property. The owner of the sack was then taken into custody.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced the man to six weeks' imprisonment.

Another Chinese was charged with stealing a coat belonging to the complainant.

The complainant related that while he was standing outside his cabin he saw the defendant go in and take his coat.

The defendant protested vehemently that he was innocent. He said he went on board the vessel and was stopped by the complainant, who asked him who he was. Defendant replied that he was a "Langan"—a potato-peller. Complainant called another man and accused defendant of having stolen his garment.

A Chinese witness corroborated the complainant's story.

Inspector Gordon: Defendant had no excuse whatever for boarding the vessel. The Magistrate sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment.

THE "NEW ARRIVAL'S" DIFFICULTIES.

The European constable whose linguistic abilities do not embrace a working knowledge of colloquial Chinese often experiences great difficulty in inducing hawkers and other itinerant vendors to avoid infringing the by-laws relating to obstruction.

P.-c. A 117, explained at the Magistracy, yesterday, how he found himself in such a predicament on Monday, when he detected a Chinese hawker obstructing the roadway in Stanley Street. His endeavours to make the man understand that he could not block the roadway were fruitless, and only resulted in a crowd collecting.

Mr. Lindsell: Do you speak Chinese?

The constable replied in the negative.

What did you say, then?—I said "Fahtee" (Laughter), and made signs to the man.

A Police-sergeant explained that P.-c. 117 was "a new arrival."

Mr. Lindsell: Oh, yes, I quite understand that.

Defendant's defence was an absolute denial.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$5.

HARRY TATE'S WORLD TOUR BY AIR.

An arrangement has been made between Mr. Albert de Courville, Mr. Harry Tate and Mr. Handley Page by which Mr. Tate and his company will tour the world in a Handley Page aeroplane. The company will consist of eight people. A start will be made from Oriskany in September. If the tour proceeds according to plan, the first halt will be at Gibraltar, where two evening performances are to be given. At Malta there will be a halt for two days, and then the machine will fly to Colombo, where the company will remain for a week before the journey to India is resumed. All the principal centres of India will be visited by air. The next stage will be to China and Japan, and finally the chief cities of the United States will be visited, beginning with San Francisco and ending with New York, and so Home.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

PLACE YOUR ORDERS

AT ONCE FOR

LANTERNS

8 1/2 Inch RED \$ 7.50 } Per ... \$85: } Per case
11 1/2 Inch RED \$11.00 } 100 ... \$50: } of 500

CANDLES to burn 5 hours \$2.40 per 100.

FLAGS

3 ft x 4 ft.

\$1.75 to \$2.75 each

SET OF 12 ALLIES' FLAGS. \$21 PER SET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nourishment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1239 & 2320. Principal Factory: No. 71, Hing Wah Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 2287. Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Cassowary Bay, Hongkong.

Only Address: "Hing Wah."

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Our London buyer, having secured some time before the Armistice a selection of the BEST WOOLLEN SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, etc. We are in a position to offer WELL CUT and TAILORED Garments of superior BRITISH CLOTHS at a LOWER price than can be purchased in England to-day.

SUITS from \$50.00

OVERCOATS from \$40.00

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1918, TUESDAY, JULY 1st, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for business on that day.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [917]

TO LET.

N.O. 6. MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 6 Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Alexandra Buildings.
[918]

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advice received from London the "SHELL" TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD. has declared a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND on the Ordinary Shares of the Company at the rate of 5/- per Share, free of Income Tax, payable July 5th, to Shareholders on the Register at June 15th, and to holders of bearer warrants against Coupon No. 32.
FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA) LTD.
N. L. WATSON,
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [919]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NELEUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 28th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 2nd, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 15th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [920]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OANFA"
FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 28th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after July 2nd, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 15th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [921]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), June 28th, 1919, at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, (Old Post Office Building),
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stand, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919. [922]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

HAVING been Favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, June 30th, at 2.30 p.m., at 24, Des Voeux Road Central, at The Far East Motors Car Company,
(9) Nine Motor Cars of different makes and all necessary spares and accessories.
Terms—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, June 26th, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

G. R. NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Private Motor Cars, Motor Car Drivers, Motor Cycles, Motor Cycle Drivers, Livery Motor Cars, Trucks and other Private Vehicles must be LICENSED on JULY 1st, 1919.
CARR. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [906]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for all purposes till Noon, on TUESDAY next, JULY 1st. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely Closed on that day.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 25th, 1919. [912]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above Dispensary at 21, Queen's Road Central, has been transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who have taken over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books.
Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 16th, 1919. [923]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st JULY next, the hours of business will be as follows:—
GENERAL STORE 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.
WINE DEPARTMENT (Saturdays 8.30 A.M. and WAREHOUSE) to 1 P.M.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M. (including Saturdays).
Sundays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, June 4th, 1919. [924]

S.S. "JOSHIN MARU"

TENDERS are invited for Salvage of Gear and Machinery of the above steamer wrecked near Swatow.
For particulars apply to—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [908]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"PRIAM"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 24th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 1st, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before July 15th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [903]

NDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"FOOSHING"
having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by June 30th, at Noon will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [914]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
S.S. "DUNERA"
Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Persian Gulf, ex S.S. B. I. S. N. and R. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and THURSDAYS.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co's "ARAB" C.M.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

S.S. "PROSPER"
Arrived Hongkong on June 23rd, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY via BASRAH.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and THURSDAYS.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co's "ARAB" C.M.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"HWAHSIN"
Arrived Hongkong on June 24th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and THURSDAYS.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, June 24th, 1919. [911]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's (Apar Line)

"JAPAN"
Arrived Hongkong on June 25th, 1919.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and THURSDAYS.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, June 25th, 1919. [911]

INTIMATION

Bull
Dog
Stout

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

[912]

DEATH.

CHRISTIE.—Passed away at Victoria Hospital, Hongkong, on June 26th, NANCY, aged 32, widow of the late Capt. F. Christie, North China papers please copy. [913]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27TH, 1919.

"THE FLOWING TIDE IS WITH US."

We have always thought it a pity that Sir HENRY MAY did not seize the opportunity which was offered him of putting the coping stone to his long and honourable career in this Colony by using his influence to secure for the public those reforms in the Constitution for which they have been asking in vain for a quarter of a century. Had he shown himself more in sympathy with the spirit of the age and the aspirations of "the man in the street," it would not have been necessary now for his personal friends to erect a statue to his honour in stone or bronze, for he would have lived, like Sir GEORGE BOWEN, in the grateful memory of his contemporaries and those who will follow long after the ravages of time have rendered his effigy unrecognisable. It is to be hoped that the new Governor, being a younger man with more modern ideas, will seize the opportunity which his predecessor deliberately thrust aside, for we do not know of any surer method of ingratiating himself with the local community—and, of course, no Governor with a proper appreciation of his position would be indifferent to such a consideration. There are admittedly many other reforms urgently needed, but increased popular representation is the key to all of them. Though it may be delayed by the supporters of patronage and privilege it must come eventually. That the claim submitted in the petition of 1916 was unanswerable was shown by the discreet manner in which Mr. BOWEN Law, who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies, refrained from discussing it.

His half sheet of notepaper was in striking contrast to the carefully considered reply of the MARQUESS of RITON to the more ambitious scheme presented to the House of Commons in 1904. There can be no doubt that Mr. BOWEN Law would have made concessions as lightly as he withheld them, if the Governor had advised that course. For proof of this we have only to turn to the case of the East Africa Protectorate. The new Governor, Major-General Sir EDWARD NORTHBY, arrived in that territory on February 2nd of this year, and only twenty-two days later, in addressing the Legislative Council for the first time, he used these words:—

"I now pass to the burning question of the appointment of Unofficial Members to the Executive Council. I am convinced that not only does the public wish for this, but also that it will be of the greatest help to me in the government of the Protectorate."

"I also believe that the time has come when the Unofficial European Members of the Legislative Council should be elected. I am of opinion that, side by side with legislation to this effect, it will assist the Government on questions in which Arabs and Indians are interested to ask His Majesty to nominate one or more representatives of these communities to serve on the Legislative Council."

"I am glad to be able to state that in answer to my representations sent Home since I arrived in the country, I received a cable on Saturday from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that approval is given to my proposals. The details towards the necessary legislation will be put in hand at once."

From this it will be seen that His Excellency speedily discovered for himself the defects in the Constitution and lost no time in devising a liberal scheme of reform, which met with prompt acceptance by the Colonial Office. Not content with this, he invited the Chamber of Commerce of Nairobi to assist him, in the meantime, in the selection of a nominated member of the Legislative Council, because he had not been in the country long enough to trust his own judgment. This refreshing modesty was reflected in the Chamber's reply, which is worthy of note. While gratefully acknowledging the compliment paid to it, the Chamber pointed out that it was "a sectional body" and held "no mandate from the people of Nairobi." It assumed that the sole purpose of further nominations to the Legislative Council was the consideration of some measure of popular representation, and promised to "do all in its power to assist in attaining this end." The Chamber added that if His Excellency required an additional member at the present juncture it would suggest he "be elected in accordance with the Municipal and electoral system," which was ready to hand. Yet when a resolution was passed last January, at the public meeting convened by the Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association, urging that three more unofficial members should be added to the Legislative Council and that the principle of election should be substituted for that of nomination, in the case of all the European representatives, some of "the people who count" appeared to be highly amused at the extravagant nature of the demand. It shows—does it not—how hopelessly antiquated their mental machinery is. The East Africa Protectorate was only transferred to the control of the British Government in 1906, whereas Hongkong has been a Crown Colony since 1843. The population is estimated at four millions—or about four times that of Hongkong—but of this number there are not more than 5,000 Europeans. In 1913-14 the imports were worth £2,147,939, and the exports £1,482,878, while the tonnage cleared totalled 1,791,081 tons. The revenue amounted to £1,123,786, and was slightly in excess of the expenditure. Compare these figures with those for Hongkong, and then let the opponents of reform say, if they can, why this important enterprise of trade should be condemned to suffer a more patriarchal form of government than the pastoral and primitive territory known as the East Africa Protectorate.

A Chinese boy went out for a swim of Causeway Bay on Wednesday evening and was drowned.

The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr. James Steer, Hongkong, and Miss G. N. Oughton, of Coventry, who is on her way out from Hongkong.

Four cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

Capt. C. H. Goode of the Manchester Regiment and Lt. Harold Torr of the R.G.A. leave for Home shortly, when they will retire from the Army.

Mr. Murray Scott, manager of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, will leave for Home shortly on retirement. It is likely that Mr. D. Templeton, the assistant manager, will take Mr. Scott's place.

The Indian Muslim Society of Hongkong are entertaining Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., at Wiseman's Café, on Wednesday next, to congratulate him upon the honour he has recently received.

A Chinese workman employed by the Taikoo Dockyard was so severely burnt through a pail of boiling water being upset over him that he succumbed to his injuries a few hours after admission to the Government Civil Hospital.

The President of the Catholic Union Club will be "At Home" to members of the Club, their families and friends to-day in celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. A programme which promises to be interesting has been arranged.

Capt. H. Brewster, of the Antrim R.C.A., Special Reserve, who has been adjutant, R.G.A., China Command, for the past two years, is shortly leaving for Home, where he returns to civil life.

Lieut. A. J. Wilcox, of the Hongkong-Singapore R.C.A., will be appointed to Capt. Brewster's post.

Bostock's Royal Italian Circus is still a favourite resort of young and old alike, in spite of the fact that the same programme has been presented since the opening night. A complete change of programme is promised very shortly.

Mr. D. Y. Bostock, the proprietor of the Circus, arrived in the Colony on the "Lusitana."

The master of the licensed fishing junk 857 reports that at 10 p.m. on June 23rd, while his junk was sailing to Cap-nai-mun, it collided with the s.s. "Kang Ning." The junk was sunk and the crew were thrown into the water, but were rescued by a passing sampan, which took them to Canton. The total damage is estimated at \$850. No lives were lost and nobody was injured.

Amongst those who arrived in the Colony on the "China," en route for the F.M.S., was Mr. H. Ashworth Hope, head of the firm of Messrs. Gibb and Hope, Ipoh and Penang. Mr. Hope was recently engaged in the famous Perak Water Rights Case, and was forced to take a holiday after the labours which that case entailed. Mr. Hope is credited with being the richest European in the F.M.S., having enormous tin and rubber interests. He is a talented musician, and one of the most genuinely popular men in the premier State of the F.M.S.

A committee meeting of the Club Lusitano is being held shortly, to consider a generous offer from Mr. A. M. L. Soares, who recently purchased that block of buildings now occupied by Mr. G. P. Lammer's auction rooms in Duddell Street, from the Beilios Estates, for \$130,000. An opportunity has arisen for the sale, to Chinese, of the present Club Lusitano, the site and building of which have been the property of the Club for over fifty years, and the Club has been endeavouring to find another site. Mr. Soares has offered the site he has just purchased to the Club, at the price he paid for it, and it is very likely that the next fortnight will see the starting of the machinery for the erection of a new and better equipped Club building in Duddell Street. There is, at the same time, a feeling that the Club will be looking well into the future if they decide on building in Kowloon, to which side the Portuguese community is going in increasing numbers, and which promises to be the centre of the Portuguese residents of Hongkong in a very few years. The site of Mr. Soares' new purchase would be a good one for a hotel, of which Hongkong is badly in need at present.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

8.15 a.m., June 28th.

Typhoon in about 127 deg. Long. E. and 17 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

ITALY SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT:

EXPLANATION OF CABINET'S RESIGNATION

EVENTS BEFORE THE GERMANS REFUSED TO SIGN:

THE SCHIEDEMANN CABINET RESIGNS.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN PEACE TERMS. EVENTS BEFORE THE GERMANS AGREED TO SIGN.

BERLIN, June 26th.

A telegram from Danzig states that the Industrial Workers' Councils, at a mass meeting, resolved on a general strike in the event of armed action by the military caste against the *Entente* advance into West Prussia.

The military authorities at Memel have mounted howitzers facing the sea.

A telegram from Weimar states that the city is a prey to rumours of every description.

The Cabinet sat all the morning and resumed this evening.

The latest news is that the majority of the Cabinet favours signing.

The various Parties held sittings throughout the day. The Centrist Party decided, by a four-fifths majority, in favour of signing, with reservations regarding war responsibilities. The National Party were unanimously in favour of rejection. The Democratic Party, by a majority, were against the signature.

A telegram from Cologne states that the *Cologne Gazette* favours the acceptance of the terms.

HERR ERZBERGER FAVOURS THE TREATY.

PARIS, June 26th.

A Havas message says:— "Despatches received in Paris tend to indicate that the attitude of the German leaders assembled at Weimar is in opposition to the signature of the Treaty."

Herr Erzberger is said to be ready with a Cabinet of his own to take up Germany's affairs as soon as the present Cabinet resigns after its refusal to sign. Herr Erzberger's intention being to accept, without further comment, the terms laid down by the Allies.

German Press opinion is against the signing of the Treaty.

THE GERMAN VOTING.

PARIS, June 26th.

A Havas message says:— "The Scheidemann Cabinet voted eight against and seven for refusal to sign the Treaty. Herr Noke and Erzberger were in favour of its acceptance. Herr Scheidemann has retired. It is said that Herr Noke will succeed him."

"WE MUST ACCEPT."

"Don't sign" is the cry of a strong article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which concludes "We must accept," emphasizing the hopelessness of the situation, the helplessness of the country and the terrible consequences of rejection of the Treaty.

DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE VOTING.

BERLIN, June 19th.

Test votes by the Parties at Weimar already show that the peace terms will infallibly be accepted.

A decisive factor is the voting of the Majority Socialists, which gave a considerable majority for signing, thus leaving no doubt that the working classes solidly favour signing.

The newspapers state that at yesterday's meeting of the Federal State Committee, representatives from Prussia declared for rejection and representatives from Saxony for acceptance, while representatives from Bavaria were divided.

THE TERMS INTOLERABLE.

A telegram from Weimar states that the majority of the National Assembly are in favour of the signing of the Peace Treaty, but, according to a semi-official statement, the Cabinet, after several hours' discussion of the *Entente's* reply, in conjunction with the peace delegates, remained of the opinion that the terms are intolerable.

The final decision will be taken to-day.

MORE TIME REQUESTED.

PARIS, June 26th.

It is reported that the Germans have asked for a further extension of the time-limit.

FRENCH OPINION.

PARIS, June 17th.

A Havas message says:— "An official communication issued last night made known that extra time had been given to the Germans—till next Monday at 7 o'clock in the evening."

The French military view is that the Germans will sign, but not until the Allied Armies have advanced. The Germans want to have the excuse that they yielded to force.

The French Government view is that the Germans are inclined not to sign until they realise that the Allies are absolutely united. They still hope to play one off against the other at the eleventh hour.

Information reaching the French Foreign Office shows that the German Delegation is divided, some urging compliance and others resistance.

GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, June 26th.

A telegram from Weimar states that the German Cabinet has resigned.

COPENHAGEN, June 26th.

A telegram from Weimar states that the Scheidemann Cabinet is carrying on provisionally, pending the formation of a new Cabinet.

THE FALL OF THE SCHEIDEMANN CABINET.

PARIS, June 26th.

The downfall of Herr Scheidemann has caused satisfaction in Peace Conference circles, as it is believed that it assures the signing of peace, to which Herr Scheidemann was the chief opponent.

PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF NEW CABINET.

BERLIN, June 26th.

A telegram from Weimar says it is confidently expected that the retirement of the Scheidemann Cabinet will result in the signing of peace. The resignation was directly due to the fact that it was clear that a majority had been obtained in favour of signature, at an inter-Party meeting.

Herr Noke, Schmidt, Wissel, David and Erzberger are expected to enter the new Cabinet.

The resignations of Herr Scheidemann, Count Brockdorff von Rantzau, and Herr Giesberts and Landsberg are regarded as definite.

"TILL THE TIME-LIMIT EXPIRES."

LONDON, June 26th.

It is announced that instructions have been given for the service of food to Germany to continue uninterrupted until the time-limit expires.

PEACE TREATY PUBLISHED.

LONDON, June 26th.

The text of the Peace Treaty has been published. It consists of 417 quarto pages, printed in French and English. It does not include the Convention relating to the military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 26th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, at a *Daily Mail* luncheon at which the £10,000 prize was presented to Capt. Alcock and Lt. Brown, announced, amid tremendous enthusiasm, that the *Ringside* had arrived on each the Knight Empire.

THE ITALIAN CABINET. ITALY SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT.

LONDON, June 26th.

The reasons for the fall of the Italian Cabinet are explained by Dr. Dillon in a telegram from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph*.

He says that Italy is seething with discontent. An unprecedented crisis—moral, economic and political—has broken out.

The Extremists are divided into two sections, namely, the Confederates and the Independents.

The former consist of revolutionists who opposed the war, and who are now striving to overthrow the régime and establish a Communist Republic under proletarian dictatorship.

The latter approved of the war but were disappointed at the results, and proclaimed a strike ostensibly as a protest against the dearness of living, but really to forestall a revolutionary strike by the Confederates.

The Extremists are opposed by the Nationalists and the Militarists, who are indignant at the Peace Conference's treatment of Italian questions.

The Government is caught between these hostile camps.

REASON FOR THE CABINET'S RESIGNATION.

ROME, June 26th.

The resignation of the Cabinet was due to the Chamber defeating, by 259 votes to 78, Professor Orlando's motion in regard to a secret session.

IRELAND'S CLAIM FOR INDEPENDENCE.

AMERICAN DELEGATES REFUSE TO INTERFERE.

PARIS, June 26th.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the American Peace Delegation has informed the Irish-American delegates that they decline to take further action as regards their case.

CANADIAN DISTURBANCE AT EPSOM.

PARIS, June 26th.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the American Peace Delegation has informed the Irish-American delegates that they decline to take further action as regards their case.

EIGHT SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

LONDON, June 26th.

Eight Canadians have been charged at Bow Street with manslaughter of the Police Sergeant at Epsom, in the affray mentioned on the 15th instant. They have been remanded for a week.

AUSTRIA'S "DEATH SENTENCE."

"MOST PEACEFUL AND POOREST STATE."

PARIS, June 26th.

The Austrian Delegation have sent the Peace Conference a fourth Note, protesting against the Austrian Republic being made heir to all the responsibilities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which the Republic is "the smallest, poorest, most peaceful and most liberal of the States." It maintains that the responsibilities are common to all States forming the Empire.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS A CRUISER.

LONDON, June 26th.

A Bolshevik message states that a British submarine sank the cruiser *Oleg* near Tabuchin Lighthouse on June 15th.

ESTHONIANS RECAPTURE KRASNAGAJORKA.

STOCKHOLM, June 26th.

An Estonian communiqué states that Krasnagajorka has been recaptured.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S ARMY REINFORCED.

LONDON, June 26th.

A rising broke out among the Don Cossacks, 150 miles north-east of Lugansk, who were originally fighting in the ranks of the Volunteer Army, but went over to the Bolsheviks in February.

After a period under Bolshevik rule they decided to throw off their yoke and re-join General Denikin.

They consist of 22,000 men. There is no doubt that General Denikin has joined up with the insurgents, as his offensive has brought him beyond the area of the rising, and the reinforcement will be a welcome addition to General Denikin's forces.

POLAND.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPOINTS A COMMISSION.

PARIS, June 26th.

At the request of the Polish and Lithuanian Governments, President Wilson has decided to appoint a Commission of seven members to investigate the pogroms in Poland.

FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

MINERS RESUME WORK.

PARIS, June 26th.

The miners in the Pas de Calais district resumed work to-day.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN BRUSSELS. THE "GENERALS WHO NEVER SURRENDERED."

BRUSSELS, June 26th.

On the occasion of the visit of President and Mrs. Wilson, the Chamber was crowded. Mrs. Wilson, with the Queen, was the first to arrive, followed by Mr. Charles Hoover and then by President Wilson and King Albert.

The President of the Belgian Chamber welcomed the visitors, and paid a tribute to the President of the American people. M. Hymans, the Foreign Minister, who followed, outlined Belgium's part and sufferings in the war, also Belgium's aspirations. He paid a tribute to President Wilson's lofty idealism.

President Wilson, replying, eulogised King Albert and the "Generals who never surrendered." He said that Belgium was the call of duty which awakened the world to the real character of the problem. The League of Nations was the inevitable consequence of the war. It was a League of Right, and any nation which declined to adhere to the Covenant would be deliberately rejecting the most telling appeal ever made to its conscience and its manhood. He said that he proposed asking Congress, as a recognition of the equality of Belgium, to raise the Washington Legation to the rank of an Embassy.

The ceremony terminated amidst ovations. President Wilson subsequently received Cardinal Mercier and proceeded to Louvain.

MOTOR SPIRIT IN FRANCE. STATE MONOPOLY OF IMPORT TO BE ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, June 17th.

A Havas message says:— "A Bill has been submitted to the French Cabinet establishing a State monopoly of the import of petroleum and motor spirit. The community will reap the profit hitherto obtained by a small number of individuals. The monopoly will bring in 43 million francs yearly."

GERMANY.

COMMUNIST REVOLT IN THE RUHR REGION.

BERLIN, June 26th.

A telegram from Essen states that the Communists, equipped with machine-guns, attempted to seize the towns of Hamborn and Sterkrade, with a view to proclaiming a Soviet Republic in the Ruhr region. The revolt failed, and the Government is bringing up reinforcements.

REVOLT FED WITH HUNGARIAN FUNDS.

VIENNA, June 26th.

In the Communist demonstration 8 persons were killed and 66 wounded. The police fired a volley into the crowd. Eight members of the Police Force were seriously injured.

Order was restored, but it is feared that another attempt is likely as the Communists are in an ugly mood.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* declares that they were fed with Budapest Soviet funds. This demonstration was part of the Communist plot to overthrow the Government, but it was foiled by the arrest of 120 leaders.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 26th.

Silver is quoted at 84½ buyers and sellers. The market is rather easier.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY.

It is impossible to judge, from their initial performance, of what the Empire Revue Company may be capable in their recognised style of entertainment. Last night's production at the Theatre Royal came as something in the nature of a surprise. The charm and daintiness of the "beauty chorus" had been extensively advertised, but it must be admitted that the ladies proved somewhat disappointing. They did very little and wore costumes suitable to the part they played. That is all that need be said regarding them. Had the Company depended for a verdict upon their efforts it would have been one not calculated to swell the booking office returns. Fortunately, however, the Company do not depend upon their beauty chorus.

The entertainment provided included some extremely clever items by George Ross and two worthy known respectively as Bertie and Benson. George Ross has been described as the "One Man Music-Hall," and if this means that he is an entertainer in himself he is certainly entitled to the description. He plays the piano from all sorts of weird angles and his selections upon the trombone proved decidedly amusing. Bertie and Benson are jugglers of far above the average ability and the same may be said of Hal the Australian, who accomplishes remarkable feats in a similar line. Indeed, whose singing proved highly acceptable, it was a man's show. The ladies taking part must be classed as among those who "also ran." This is how the surprise was worked for naturally in a revue company chief interest is usually centred upon singing, dancing and lightness in which the lightly clad fairies predominate, and it is probable that most of those who attended the theatre last evening anticipated a little more sentiment than that to which they were treated. It says much for the ability of Bertie and Hal and their friends that no trace of disappointment was manifest. It was a programme of clever stunts which was exceedingly well received and thoroughly enjoyed.

To-night the same programme will be repeated. On Saturday will commence the series of revue successes which the Company include in their repertoire.

OUR LONDON LETTER. THE DUKES' AND THE "COAL COMMISSION."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 14th.

The news of the week above everything else is the Peace Treaty. Your readers have, of course, already perused Reuter's admirable digest of the terms which the Allies formally presented to the Germans for acceptance; and I am also taking it for granted that the more or less detailed description of the proceedings at Versailles has duly reached you. Nothing seems to have impressed the public more than the arrogance of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German mission, in remaining seated while addressing the Conference. The surprise and indignation manifested seems to have alarmed even the heavy German mind at home. Anyway, it is suggested by way of explanation, on the authority of the official communiqué, that Brockdorff-Rantzau, while able to control his voice did not feel equal to controlling his legs, and consequently could not trust himself to stand. But nobody accepts this excuse, either here, or in France or America.

The incident was doubtless planned beforehand, and was intended for home consumption, as it were—to convey to the German people that, although rigorous terms were being imposed on them, their chief spokesman in Paris, on their behalf, showed proud disdain for the victors. However that may be, this piece of Prussian impudence has stiffened the will of some, who were a little bit inclined to tamper the wind to the short lamb (or wolf) to exact the full settlement of the long account.

Next in importance to the launching of the Peace Treaty is the announcement that Great Britain, America, and France have formed an alliance, the two first named to go to the help of the third should she be threatened again with German aggression. This gives security to France, which badly needed a definite guarantee of protection after what has happened; and it will, in addition, impose a check upon the Germans should they harbour a desire for revenge, while the pact will, at the same time, have a most powerful effect in maintaining equilibrium in Europe in the future.

THE AMENITIES OF POLITICAL CONTROVERSY.

I am tempted to send you the following gem, being the opening sentences of a leading article in the *London Star*:— "The *Times* to-day soups its ancient mouth into an epileptic Irish lather that recalls its convulsions in the palmy days of bigotry and Pigotry. It pretends to be shocked because Mr. Lloyd George lightly permits Irish-American agents to travel in Ireland. Its doddering intellect imagines that 'Irish-American' is still a term of abuse. We may inform it that in the United States it is possible to be a great Irishman and a great American at the same time."

Is it not strange that a Metropolitan journal, the evening sister of the *Daily News*, edited by such a clever literary man as Mr. James Douglas, and owned by Mr. Cadbury, of cocoa fame and Quaker-pacifist training, should be beguiled into this kind of thing? But the mere mention of "the most distasteful country" seems to arouse passion—even in Fleet Street. Few people are able to discuss Irish affairs without brandishing a shillelagh!

MASSONS. A movement has been started to establish a Masonic Club in London open to Masons from all English-speaking countries. The chief object is to provide a headquarters where English Masons will have the opportunity of meeting brothers in the Craft from every part of the world. Several clubs of this kind have been formed among the American Expeditionary Forces in France, included in the number being one in Paris which has become the rendezvous for both British and American Masons. A few days ago a preliminary meeting to discuss the proposal was held in London, and was attended by representatives from most of the British Colonies as well as by Masons from the States. In the result it was decided to form the Club, and all present enrolled themselves as members.

OVER-CROWDED LONDON.

Everywhere you go in London complaint is still heard that "there is not a bed to be had." The hotels are full. In the Charing Cross district policemen go the rounds of the hotels nightly trying to find beds for stranded visitors. Most of these are business men who come to Town in a hurry; but sometimes they are women with children, or young soldiers from abroad. Usually all the kind of "London 'Bobby'" can do is to give a gentle hint to sleep in the church over the way, in Trafalgar-square, which building is kept open as a shelter for the homeless.

One cause of shortage of accommodation is the continued use of the big hotels as Government offices. War time departments, although their status has been reduced, cling on and refuse to budge. They have been christened "The Limpets," and a vigorous Press campaign is going on to get rid of them.

Another cause of over-crowding in London is the unprecedented large number of people here on pleasure bent. They have made money during the war and are having the time of their lives. This is why you have to book seats at any of the theatres days in advance, and it is well-nigh impossible to get a meal at a West End Restaurant unless it is ordered and a place reserved beforehand.

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

There is a gratifying revival of interest on the part of the public in cricket, as may be seen by the large amount of space devoted to gossip about the game in the newspapers. It remains to be proved, however, whether lovers of first-class cricket will be satisfied with two-day matches instead of the three-days universally held as essential in the brave days before the war. Another point about which there is speculation is whether—and if so where—any new talent will be discovered.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

R.A.M.C. WAR MEMORIAL FUND LOCAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

The following letter has been received by the Deputy Director of Medical Services, China Command.

War Office, Admiralty House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

April 30th, 1919.

SIR,—I desire to bring to your notice that a proposal to establish a Royal Army Medical Corps Memorial in honour of all officers and men who have been serving in or with the Corps, and who have been killed or who have died during the course of the war, has been mooted and is receiving much support.

The Memorial is to embrace all branches and all ranks of the Army Medical Service, and Royal Army Medical Corps, Regular, Special Reserve, Territorial and Temporary (Commissioned).

A strong Committee has been formed on which all the above branches are represented and this Committee has recommended:—

- (1)—That a permanent Memorial or Monument be erected in London with, if possible, replicas in Dublin and Edinburgh.
- (2)—That a fund be formed from which grants-in-aid be given to the families of officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all branches of the Royal Army Medical Corps who have fallen or been disabled in this war, or who may be in necessitous circumstances owing to the exigencies of military service.
- (3)—That scholarships or memorial prizes for officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps be founded for research work.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., has graciously consented to be Honorary Chairman of the Committee.

There is reason to believe that others outside the Royal Army Medical Corps are desirous of being permitted to subscribe to this memorial. It is, therefore, proposed not to limit subscribers to officers and men who have served with the Corps, but to accept subscriptions from individuals who may be sympathetic with the object and wish for various reasons to take part in the project.

In order to attain the objects aimed at a considerable sum of money will be necessary.

I would, therefore, request that you would bring this letter to the notice of all ranks of the Army Medical Service and Royal Army Medical Corps serving under you, and further suggest that the needs of this memorial fund be considered when surplus moneys belonging to messes and canteens are being disposed of. It is suggested that you form a Committee in your Command to deal with this matter and that, if you consider, members of the lay public should be on this Committee. It might also be advisable to form sub-committees in districts or areas—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. J. GOONWIN
(Director-General, Army Medical Services, Forces in China.)

The Deputy Director of Medical Services, Forces in China.

It is believed that others outside the Royal Army Medical Corps in Hongkong will be willing to subscribe to the object in view, and the following Local Committee has been formed for the purpose of forwarding the project and dealing with the matter:—

- Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Crisp, R.A.M.C., D.M.S. (Chairman).
Major G. D. R. Black, F.R.D.C., Medical Service.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
Mr. C. H. P. Harg.
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.
Dr. G. P. Jordan.
Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak.
Mr. H. C. Sandford (Hon. Treasurer).

Subscriptions may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Envelopes should be marked "R.A.M.C. War Memorial Fund."

Those who have intimate knowledge of the leading club state that there is a great dearth of fast bowlers. Mr. P. F. Warner, writing in one of the evening papers, says there is to-day, or there was in 1914, no first-class bowler in the class of Richardson, Lockwood, or Kirtlington. His considered opinion is that "Richardson, of Surrey, was, in the matter of consistency, the finest fast bowler England has ever had; and in four seasons, 1894 to 1897, he took over one thousand wickets in first-class cricket."

It remains to be seen whether any player, either bowler or batsman, will achieve fame this season. The hope that such will be the case gives special interest to the game in this the first season after the war.

THE COAL COMMISSION.

Public interest in the proceedings of the Coal Commission has been stimulated by the appearance of noble owners of mines and mining royalties in the witness chair. It is a sign of the times when the representatives of great houses, bearers of titles known in history since the Wars of the Roses, submit themselves to the cross-examination of representatives of Trade Unionism.

On the whole "the Dukes" have come through the ordeal with credit. Several have displayed calm self-possession, and considerable analytical ability in answering questions, notably the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Smilie, indeed, found he had caught a Tartar in attempting to get admissions favourable to nationalisation—the avowed object of the Labour Party—from the head of the Percies. Once the Duke cleverly retorted upon his questioner by pulling a newspaper cutting from his pocket and quoting a speech by Mr. Smilie against that worthy himself!

The impression created so far by the inquiry into the coal question is that the advocates of nationalisation have not made much headway. The nationalisation of mines would, it is stated, require an army of 75,000 officials, and the country is unequipped with officialism in every direction since the outbreak of war.

H.B.

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DRAMATIC RAID ON VIENNA BOLSHIEVKS.

A SURPRISING COUP.
OVER £100,000 SEIZED.

(FROM E. ARTHUR BARTLETT.)

VIENNA, May 4th.
An unparalleled sensation has been caused in Vienna, and the utmost consternation in Budapest, by the amazing and unprecedented coup of the anti-Bolshevik parties now gathered in Austria. The fury of Bela Kun & Co. has been roused to boiling point by the manner in which their sinews of war in Austria have been taken from them by the capture of the Hungarian Legation, in the Bank-gasse, on Friday night. Close on 150,000,000 crowns (about £2,500,000) were discovered and removed from the Legation, which was probably intended for further Bolshevik propaganda in Vienna, or else, and what is still more probable, was the amount set aside to enable the Bolshevik leaders to retire in splendour when they were driven from Budapest.

This sensational coup was brought off during the temporary absence of Dr. Bolgar, the Minister, and his chief assistants, Balint and Fenyo, who had been endeavouring to go to Budapest, but had been stopped on the frontier because they refused to be searched. The Bank-gasse is a quiet, old, narrow street, in the centre of the town, and the Legation is a fine, old rambling building, with many large reception-rooms and long, narrow corridors; a rambling building, in fact, which might have been a convent in the old days. Entrance is obtained by passing two huge wooden doors, enabling one to enter a narrow courtyard.

Late on Friday afternoon there was nothing to attract attention to the Bank-gasse, which seemed almost deserted, but, as the shadows began to fall, a careful observer might possibly have noticed an unusual number of men sauntering, one after the other, towards the gates. Being admitted into the courtyard. The opposition of the service in charge was quickly overcome and all were placed in temporary custody, pending a search of the entire building, with the amazing results I have already described. By eight p.m. the whole of the building was in the possession of about 100 fully-armed counter-revolutionists, and all telephonic communication with Vienna and the town was severed. Preparations were then made for the suitable reception of Dr. Bolgar and his Secretaries of Legation, Balint and Fenyo, who were known to be returning from the frontier in motor-cars. Guards were posted at every exit, only the porter remaining on duty, while the conspirators hid themselves in darkened rooms.

A SURPRISE ATTACK.

Some time after eleven p.m. motor-cars were heard entering the Bank-gasse, and they stopped before the gates of the Embassy. Wearing from their long rick and temporary detention at the frontier, the travellers looked forward to finding themselves once again in their luxurious rooms and comfortable beds. One after another the three cars discharged their travel-stained occupants, who, noticing nothing unusual, mounted the steps and entered one of the reception-rooms, being followed by Mrs. Balint, her two children, a servant, and a mass of baggage. Meanwhile, the conspirators did not stir until all their victims were assembled, and then they bounded from their cover. Judge how they felt then, when they saw every passage spring to life with armed men. No people were ever quite so surprised in their lives, and well they might be, to find themselves prisoners in their own Embassy, in the heart of the city to which they were accredited. For some time they stood speechless, blank amazement and sheer fear alternating in their minds. Steps were immediately taken to find suitable accommodation, food, and beds for the lady and her two children, who were treated with every courtesy and consideration.

Dr. Bolgar, Balint, and Fenyo, and their servant, a Red Guard soldier, were then taken to another room and kept under a strong guard while their baggage was being searched. They were interrogated, told that the game was up, and were promised that if they kept quiet no harm should come to them. The shock of finding themselves prisoners and at the mercy of those whom they had wronged, robbed, and imprisoned for three months, however, was almost overwhelming, and they could not bring themselves to believe that their lives, which they themselves seemed to think they had forfeited, would be spared. The sweat poured down their pale faces, and they could hardly talk coherently, but sat sunk in miserable dejection, anticipating some terrible end in the dark hours of the night. It was not the plan of the conspirators to keep their prisoners at the Legation, and a secure hiding-place in the cellars of a convent, also in the possession of the anti-Bolsheviks, was in readiness. When the prisoners were informed that they must leave separately, under guard, for an unknown destination, their fears were realised, and they felt convinced that their end had come.

Once again the doors were thrown open, and a motor-car entered the yard, taking each prisoner in turn, with four stalwart armed guards, to an unknown destination. One of them completely broke down, and with tears streaming from his eyes, exclaimed, "I know where I am going. You are taking me to the Danube." But all were allowed to live, as there was no intention of inflicting any harm on individuals. At intervals of half-an-hour the car returned, and a fresh lot of guards escorted each, in turn, quietly away.

Then, once more, single figures might have been observed quietly slipping from the Embassy and disappearing down the neighbouring streets. By three a.m. there was no sound to disturb the old Bank-gasse, and the great coup was accomplished. A strong guard of ex-officers was left to hold the Embassy.

May 6th.

The great anti-Bolshevik coup has had fresh developments to-day. All yesterday, Dr. Bolgar, Balint, and Fenyo remained quietly in the convent, left to their own

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD FRENCH AND SOLDIERS. LAND FOR DEMOCRATISED MEN.

A deputation of ex-soldiers from the South of Ireland visited Dublin on May 6th to lay before the Viceroy their claim for facilities to settle on the land on return to civil life, and were received by Viscount French at the Viceregal Lodge.

After listening to the speeches of the deputation, Viscount French, who evinced great sympathy with the aspirations of the men, said: "I am delighted to welcome a deputation of Irish soldiers, and the idea which you have conceived, entirely amongst yourselves of coming here personally to lay your wishes before me has gratified me more than I can say, because it shows so clearly that you realise the sympathy and brotherhood which exists amongst all soldiers, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the last joined recruit. This mutual sentiment is accentuated at the present moment as it never has before, because through more than four years of unparalleled fighting the British Army has borne a large share in smashing to pieces the greatest military power the world has ever known, and these great achievements have been largely due to that mutual confidence between officers and men of which I speak. It is a proud thought to everyone of Irish blood to remember how many Irishmen have fought and bled for their country throughout this strenuous war, and history will tell truly what splendid deeds were performed by Irish divisions, brigades, and regiments. Irish soldiers now constitute a great national brotherhood, which is cemented together by bonds which have been forged in the fiery furnace of four years' continuous battle. It is now up to every loyal Irishman to do his utmost to foster and preserve that brotherhood to the utmost. The Irish Government are doing all they possibly can to bring together all old soldiers who have served together in this war throughout the midlands and in the south and west of Ireland. Good work has been going on for some time in the north, and it is hoped soon to see similar results throughout the whole country.

As regards the immediate purpose of your deputation, I can assure you that the Irish Government are in the closest sympathy with your aspirations. They desire nothing more than to see Irish soldiers who have served their country so well and faithfully given every opportunity of acquiring and cultivating land. You are all very well aware of the heavy tasks which lie before us, and how necessary it is to exercise patience. The Irish Land Purchase Acts laid down clearly the classes of persons to whom land might be allotted, and the Estates Commissioners, who ex-servicemen have come within these classes, a preference has been given to them, and up to the present the Commissioners have made provision for ninety-four ex-servicemen—in fifty-seven cases by allocating the land to ex-servicemen themselves, and in thirty-seven cases where this was not practicable by allocating the land to their parents or other near relatives. The Government are now introducing legislation to enable the Estates Commissioners to provide land for ex-soldiers as such, thus including them in the classes of persons to whom land can be allotted under the existing Land Purchase Acts.

It is a pleasure to me to repeat and to emphasise the great pleasure it has given me to receive this deputation of old soldiers, and it gives me much personal satisfaction to see at the head of it one of the 19th Royal Hussars, a regiment in which I spent many years of my life and in which I saw a great deal of fighting. In coming here you have shown confidence, not only in myself as one who has served with you and enjoyed the great honour of leading you in war, but also in the earnest desire of the Irish Government to assist you. I earnestly trust your example may be followed in other parts of the country, and that whenever and wherever soldiers back from the war desire to league themselves together for just and patriotic purposes, they will understand that they may rely upon me to help them and to forward their interests in every possible way, and that it will give me at any time the greatest pleasure to see them and hear their views as I have heard yours to-day.

reflections, whilst the counter-revolutionists held the Hungarian Embassy. The Austrian authorities were unable and unwilling to take any steps, because the Hungarian Embassy was ex-territorial ground, and they were therefore unable to arrest Hungarian subjects on Hungarian soil. Infuriated, Bela Kun and Company finally, late last night, surrendered their territorial rights, and requested the Austrian Government to investigate the disappearance of their Minister and his Secretaries. Nothing could be found of them, but the police have surrounded the Embassy and hold some sixteen counter-revolutionist prisoners on Hungarian soil, which, of course, is a violation of all recognised diplomatic rights.

The position now is that the anti-Bolsheviks are held prisoners on their own territory, and are not free to set foot on Austrian soil. Meanwhile, owing to the illness of Mrs. Balint, the kind-hearted conspirators decided to release Balint, and to allow him to come to the Embassy to see his wife and children. At the same time, they decided to release Dr. Bolgar and Fenyo, and thus the entire staff is free to return to the Embassy. Now, this awkward situation arises, do they want to go back as long as there are sixteen anti-Bolsheviks in residence there? The two parties can hardly live on amicable terms in the same building. Really, the position is most complicated, but there is yet a chance of an equitable solution. The anti-Bolsheviks want to get out, and the Bolsheviks want to get in, so the wisest course would seem to be merely to effect an exchange of residence, namely, for the anti-Bolsheviks to return to Austrian soil, and for the Bolsheviks to return to Hungarian.

We shall probably know to-morrow what will happen. Meanwhile, the first great blow has been struck against the horror which threatens the whole of civilisation in Europe. The common enemy of mankind has been deprived of his principal means of disseminating the foul germs of anarchy and disruption at the very spot where he believed the proceeds of his robberies would be most safe.

—Daily Telegraph.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOER	JAPAN	27th June	28th June	JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAVA	9th July	—	—
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	10th July	12th July	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct

S.S. "BINTANG"

will be despatched as above on or about

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For freight apply to:—

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
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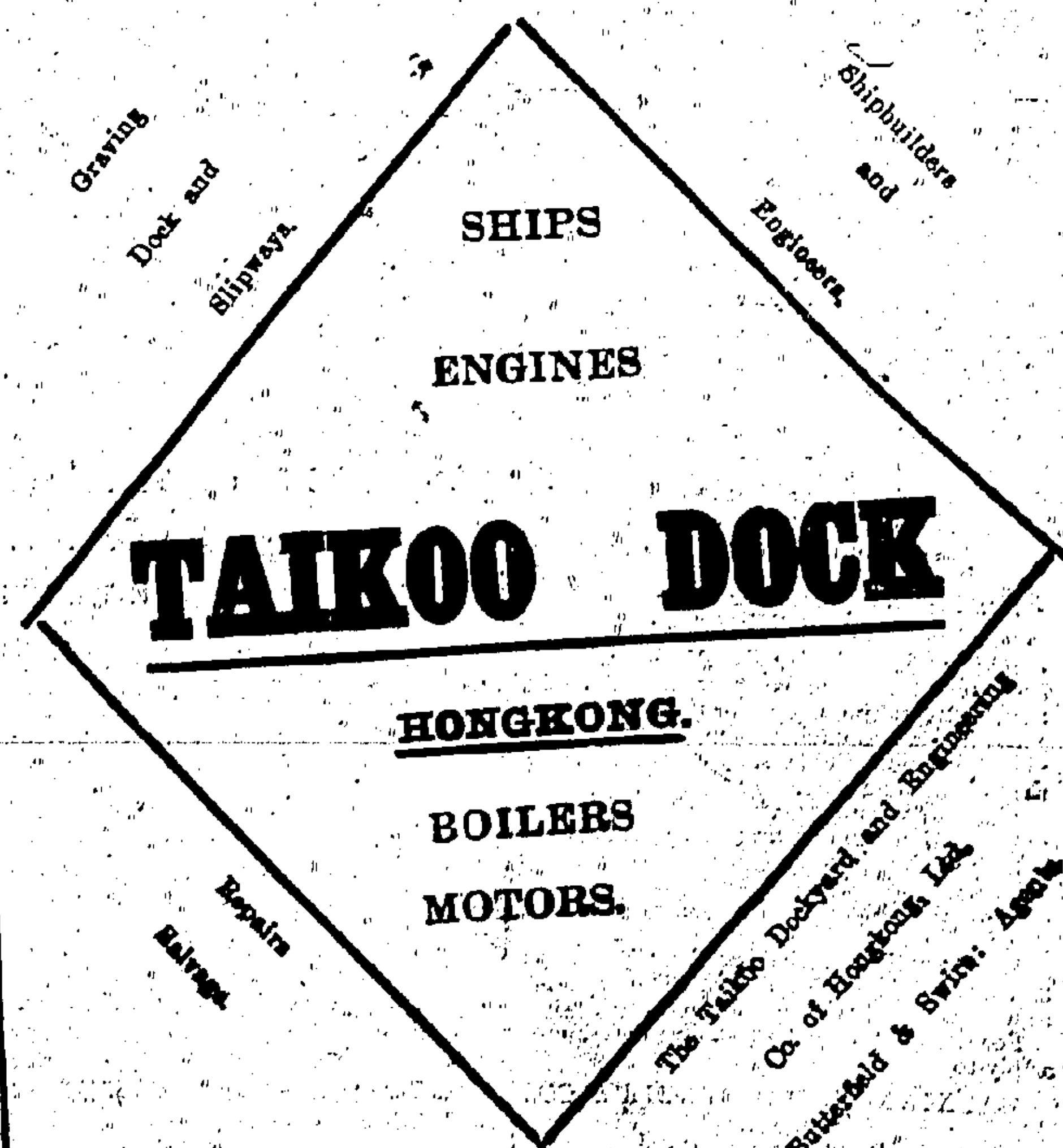
will be despatched for the above port on July 27th.

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[915]



Telephone 912. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK."

[912]

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WUHAN, CHIAO, & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 27th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 29th June, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHENGTHU"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 1st July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 1st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KANSHU"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 6th July, 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAITAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	FRIDAY,	27th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY,	1st July, at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	... Capt. J. Medina ...	FRIDAY,	4th July, at 11 A.M.

* For Amoy Passengers Only.

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

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S.S. "ECUADOR"		July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"		Aug. 13th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"		Sept. 10th, 1919.

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Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendances on passengers cannot be surpassed.

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	21st Aug.	23rd Sept.	2nd Oct.
MALTA	4th Sept.	7th Oct.	13th Oct.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th July	25th July

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN 19th July ... 13th Aug.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN	25th June, Noon	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice!

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
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N. Y. K.
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KATONI MARU (calling Manila)		Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU		Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU		Friday, 4th July, at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU		Friday, 11th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU		Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU		Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU		Tuesday, 16th July.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU		Thursday, 3rd July.
TENSHIN MARU		Sunday, 13th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU		Wednesday, 2nd July.
CALCUTTA MARU		Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU		Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU		Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIMBU MARU		Tuesday, 1st July.
INABA MARU		Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.
SHINGO MARU		Tuesday, 15th July.
KANCO MARU		Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

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Telephone Nos. 292 & 29

S. YASUDA, Manager.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	July 28th.
SHINYU MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July, 14th
PANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
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Telephone 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.]

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 19th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

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O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

[SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION]

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" Friday, 27th June

"AMAZON MARU" End of July

* Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" Sunday, 15th July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" Saturday, 12th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SEISEN MARU" Saturday, 18th July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. & and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" Tuesday, 1st July.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 8th July.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" Saturday, 23rd June

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 3rd July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 29th June, at 10 a.m.

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"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1919. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1919.

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